CARDINAL GIBBONS'S SERMON DOES NOT PLEASE THE SUFFRAGISTS.

They Think Him Mistaken and Yet Believe That His Remarks Will Help Their Cause -Dr. Lyman Abbott Also Looked at Askance - Hero and Woman-Worship. One almost can imagine he sees the fine political work of Susan B. Anthony behind that terrific arraignment of women by Cardinal Gibbons last Sunday. It is just what was needed to stir them up on the eve of the National Suffrage Convention. The path of the progressive woman is made so smooth and flowery newadays that there is danger of paralysis of the fighting faculties from disuse. It will give her self compla-

cency a joit to hear his Eminence: "I regard woman's rights women and society lead ers as the worst enemies of the female sex. They ob woman of all that is amiable and gentle, tender and attractive, and give her nothing in return but mesculine boldness and brazen effrontery.

"They are habitually preaching about woman's rights and prerogatives, and have not a word to say about her duties and responsibilites. They withdraw her from those sacred obligations which properly belong to her sex, and fill her with ambition to usurp a position for which neither God nor nature ever intended her.

"Under the influence of such teachers we find woman, especially in higher circles, neglecting the household duties, gadding about, never at peace unless she is in perpetual motion, never at ease unless she is in a state of morbid excitement. "Her afflicted husband comes home to find it

empty or occupied by a woman whose heart is void of affection for him. Then arise disputes, quarrels recrimination, estrangements, and the last act in the "I speak the sober truth when I affirm that for the

wrecks of families in our country, woman has a large share of the responsibility." There is a keen satire in this constant asser-

tion by the dignitaries of the Catholic Church that the home and motherhood are woman's sphere when there is no other institution in the whole world which imposes celibacy upon so many men and women, making homes impossible and motherhood out of the question.

The Cardinal has so "mixed those bables up" that we cannot tell whether it is the society leaders or the woman's rights women who have reduced the sex to a condition of "masculine boldness and brazen effrontery," yet the precepts and practices of the two are as wide apart as the poles. As this space is consecrated to the suffragists, I will take up the cudgels in their behalf and let the fashion magazines defend their votaries. "They are habitually preaching about woman's rights and prerogatives and have not a word to say about her duties and responsibilities." What his Eminence should do is to run down to Washington to the Woman Suffrage Convention, now in session, and hear some of the papers: "Woman's Work in Philanthropy;" "War and the Work of Women;" "Conditions of the Wage-Earning Women of Our Country;" "New Professions for Women Centring in the Home; "The Duty of Woman Citizens of the United States in the Present Crisis." Do not these savor very strongly of duties and responsibilities? The trouble with a great many people besides Cardinal Gibbons is that they have no comprehension of what the suffrage advocates are striving for. Their principal argument for the ballot is that it will give them greater power to discharge what they consider their duties and responsibilities to their homes and to the State.

"Neglecting their household duties, gadding about, perpetual motion, morbid excitement" that must be the society women, and yet the sam charge is made against the woman's rights wo men, and it is just as true and just as false about one as the other. Mrs. Jellaby, the famous prototype of the Woman-Who-Neglects-Her Home, did it because she was so absorbed in the heathen of distant lands, and the church always has encouraged this foreign missionary spirit. As a matter of fact, households sometimes do suffer because women give too much time to religious duties or temperance work or social affairs or valuable services to one or more of these pursuits for their homes and families. It depends en-

world of information on sanitary plumbing, drainage and ventilation, prevention of disease, hygienic cooking and correct dress and diet for children. The percentage of sickness has greatly decreased and families, in all classes, never had so much comfort as they now enjoy. Any unprejudiced person must admit the truth of these statements, and at the same time acknowledge that women are doing a grander work than ever before in the schools, the churches, the charities. the reforms, and all the varied departments of human activities.

"Her afflicted husband comes home to find it empty or occupied by a woman whose heart is void of affection for him. Then arise quarrels, estrangement and often divorce." Well, of course, we could give a more unbiased judgment in regard to all this if we knew at what hour the afflicted husband got home, and whether he was drunk or sober, and where he had been spending his time previous to his arrival. Under the old dispensation the wife was expected to sit patiently at home twenty-four hours out of the twenty-four, awaiting her lord's return, and then to "meet him with a smile." When it was not lodge night it was club night, and when it wasn't either he had to go down street to see a man, and, finally, it struck her that she might as well have her lodge and club and go round the corner occasionally to see a woman. St Paul told the wife to learn of her husband at

home, and this is what she learned.

"I speak the sober truth when I affirm that for the wrecks of families in our country, woman has a large share of the responsibility." Probably she has She grew tired of sitting on the safety valve, and got off. Ever since people quit living in tribes and divided up into households the respectability and responsibility of the family have been placed on the woman. If poverty stared them in the face it was because she was a poor manager. If the husband took to drink it was because his home was not made pleasant If the children went to ruin it was because the mother did not train them right. She has been continually held responsible for conditions entirely beyond her control, and if the approach of the new century finds her in rebellion it need occasion no surprise. The stronger and more philosophical among women are willing still to bear the responsibility, but they demand the power which rightfully should go with it. The weaker and more reckless women are inclined to get rid

of it entirely. But let this be remembered in this talk about divorces, that the vast majority are obtained by wives because of the shortcomings of husbands, and not by men because women have failed in their obligations. The statutes under which these are secured are framed wholly by men. In not one had women any share; it is men alone who

stand sponsor for their validity and necessity. Cardinal Gibbons says women are trying to usurp positions for which neither God nor Nature ever intended them. We wish these had been specified. When first they asked for an education beyond the "three r's" they were told that neither God nor Nature ever intended that woman should understand Greek and mathematics. When they wanted a chance to earn a living they were warned that God and Nature intended woman should only cook and sew. In fact, they never have attempted anything outside the four walls of home without having this admonition held over their heads, but they have found that whenever they could circumvent man and do the things they wanted to they got on all right with God

and Nature. It seems very strange that God always should have selected man as the medium through which to express his revelations in regard to woman, and that these should invariably correspond so closely with what man himself wanted her to do. It was through direct revelation that woman was compelled to endure the horrible degradation of which we read throughout the Old Testament. Joseph Smith received a revelation which was

used to persuade credulous women into the relations of polygamy for fifty years. The priestgood of both the Catholic and Protestant churches continue to declare themselves the mouthpiece of God to mark out the boundaries for women, Thus far and no further. The masses of women may continue to be coerced for several generations longer, but the ranks are beginning to break. Itimately woman will settle these questions with her own judgment, her own conscience and her own God, without the services of a go-between. Freedom of choice, liberty of action-God and Nature never intended that these blessings should be granted to man and denied to woman.

Dr. Lyman Abbott should change the name of the Outlook to "Looking Backward," as far as its attitude on the franchise for women is concerned. The noted divine travelled all the way to Boston, the other day, to plead with a legislative committee not to report favorably a bill for woman suffrage. The burden of his argument was that the majority of women were indifferent or opposed. Then why did the reverend gentleman try to prevent the Legislature from submitting woman suffrage amendment to the Massachusetts voters, which would give the women an oppor tunity, in the campaign, to show where they stood? Every winter when this question comes up before the Legislature of that State the brainiest women of the Commonwealth appear in its behalf, and every year the opponents skirmish around and get a man to plead for them that the voters shall not have a chance to pass upon this question.

Dr. Abbott and the rest of the opponents have been driven at last to the one objection, that the majority of women do not want the franchise, which they continually shout from the housetops How are they going to prove this assertion? Hundreds of thousands of women have petitioned Congress to grant them the right to vote, but less than a dozen have petitioned that body not to grant this right. In the New York constitutional campaign of 1894 over 300,000 women of that State petitioned the convention for a suffrage amendment, but, although the "antis" made an active canvass, only 15,000 names of both men and women were secured in opposition. Every State and Territory in the Union has its suffrage organizations, while in not half a dozen are there any anti-suffrage organizations. In Wyoming, where equal suffrage has prevailed for thirty years, the official statistics show that a larger percentage of women vote than of men. The same was true in Washington Territory during the three years when women voted there. In Colorado, Utah and Idaho the percentage of male and female voters is about the same. If figures can prove anything, these ought to prove that, of the women who have declared themselves one way or the other, the majority certainly have indicated that they do want to vote, and will vote when they get a chance.

But even if this were not the case, by what law of precedent do the opponents of woman suffrage emand that no women shall have the ballot until a majority ask for it? When religious qualifications for voting were abolished it was not done at the request of a majority of those who were disranchised. When property requirements were done away with and the working men were enfranchised it was not at the demand of a majority of these workingmen. When the ballot was given negro men it was not by the desire of a majority of their number: When Congress conferred the franchise on all Indian men who would abandon tribal relations, it did not do so at the behest of a majority of the red brethren. Now, by what reasoning must suffrage for women wait until a majority of them actually express a desire for it, when this has not been done in one single instance in the case of men?

A great metropolitan daily expresses the opinon that "next to hero-worship our besetting folly nowadays is woman worship." Go to; how can this be possible when women are doing everything under the shining sun which they always have been taught would alienate man's affections? They are being educated in the same schools and carrying off the honors, which naturally must lessen his respect for them; they have ropped the clinging-vine role, which cannot club life or the advocacy of equal rights; and, fail to diminish his tenderness; they are comon the other hand, there are women who render | peting with him in business, which is sure to destroy his chivalry. They are going in for athand yet reserve always the best of themselves | letics, they are attending clubs, they are travelling all over the world without a male escort tirely upon the disposition of the woman, not | They are collecting and spending their own wages upon the nature of the object which claims her and holding property in their own name; they are taking their time about getting married-The general assertion may be made that homes all this and much more, and yet "woman worwere never so beautiful, so well appointed, so ship" is the besetting sin of the present generamodern woman could give her grandmother a mothers missed because they were afraid the men wouldn't love them, when, if the dear souls only had known it, the men would have loved them all the better for going ahead and doing

as they pleased. But the great daily goes still further and declares that "woman is neither an angel nor an idol, she is human." It will be an immense relief when this idea is generally accepted. To keep up to the angel standard all the time is dreadfully wearing, and to try to be even a little tin god is a strain on one's nerves. Besides, it is very lonesome on a pedestal, especially if one is foud of gentlemen's society. Then, too, one gets awfully tired of playing a part, and we women have known all the time that we were'nt angels. It will be pleasanter all around when the fact is recognized that we are only mortal, and then

perhaps we will be treate' as human beings. Apropos of everything which has been said thus far, I want to tell a little story. At our hotel was a beautiful young girl, educated, clever, thoroughly up-to-date. A handsome fellow was paying her the most devoted attention, whenever he was sober enough to do so, and all of us felt very anxious lest his attractive manners and lavish display of wealth should win the girl. One evening late she came into my room, and, settling herself among the pillows of the couch. said, "John proposed to-night, went down on his knees, said I was the only power on earth that could save him, and if I didn't consent to be his wife he would fill a drunkard's grave." "What did you say?" "I asked breathlessly. "Well." she replied, "I told him that I was not running a Keely Cure, but if he really wanted to be saved from a drunkard's grave I could give him the address of several which I had heard highly IDA HUSTED HARPER.

AN OBLIGING LANDLORD. Keeps Ferrets to Clear Out the Rats When They Annoy Guests.

From the Washington Post. "Recently I had an experience with rats that will not soon forget," said D. B. Purks of Fredericksburg, Va.

"It happened in this way: I was travelling through Alabama, and landed in a small town, worn out after a day's overland travel in a brokendown buggy, and sought the only tavern the town boasted. After I had been in bed about fifteen minutes I was startled to hear strange and curious noises-the most unnatural in sound I had ever heard. I immediately proceeded to investigate the cause of this midnight disturbance and lit the candle, the only illuminant procurable, and to my surprise beheld ten of the largest rats, in my opinion, ever seen. They ranged in size from an average squirrel to an ordinary dog. Not the least fear was manifested by these rats. They deliberately surveyed me and continued the work of eating my shoes. One large fellow, evidently master of ceremonies, was bold enough to attempt to bite me. This affront was more than I could stand. Jumping back into bed, I screamed for the landlord, who, after being awakened from a drunken sleep, slowly shullled up to
this chamber of horrors, dignined as a room,
and contemptuously inquired the cause of the
racket. After stating the nature of the trouble,
he 'allowed' he would settle it in short order. In
about ten minutes rats poured into the recenabout ten minutes rats poured into the room in droves to the number of about one hundred and fifty, all sizes and conditions, large and small,

fifty, all sizes and conditions, large and small, lean and fat, all squeaking and apparently frightened. I thought something unusual must have transpired, when my suspicions were confirmed by the arrival of several ferrets whose eyes sparkled with glee at the slaughter they proceeded to institute.

"As soon as I collected myself after the execution I hastened out of the room, and made myself as comfortable as possible in a chair, waiting for day to break, that I could shake the town. Although I made my escape in carpet slippers, it was one of the happiest incidents of my life. The landlord evidently thought nothing of the occurrence. He said it happened very often, and he always kept a supply of ferrets to clean the rats out when they became unmanageable and too annoying to his guests."

WOMEN'S WORST ENEMIES.

THEY ARE WOMAN'S RIGHTS WOMEN AND LEADERS IN SOCIETY.

o Cardinal Gibbons Said in a Recent Sermon-How Women Are Robbed of Their Love of Home-The Rejection of Roberts From Congress an Act to Be Com mended-His Admission Would Have Been an Insult to Every Home-Tho Bible Is Woman's Charter of Rights.

From the Baltimore American. The subject of Cardinal Gibbons's sermon at the Cathedral vesterday was "The Christian Woman," Among other things he said:

"Every impartial student of history is obliged to admit that woman is indebted to the religion of Christ for the elevated station which she en joys in social and family life. In pagan countries, before the Christian era, the woman had no rights which the husband was bound to respect She was in a state of perpetual bondage and tutelage. She was treated rather as a slave of man than as his equal and companion. And even to-day in countries where Christianity does not exercise a dominant influence, she is 'the hewer of wood and the drawer of water.' In a recent official report to our Government on 'Irrigation in India,' by Robert M. Wilson, we find that the work of draining and canal building in that country is chiefly relegated to women who receive for their labor four cents a day. "But let us look at woman in our own country

and in the light of an American civilization What is the condition of woman among us as soon as she closes her eyes to the light of the Go pel? She is not, indeed, here, as in India, a beast of burden; but is she not too often a victim of pernicious principles and of moral degradation? "I regard woman's rights women and society leaders in the higher walks of life as the worst enemies of the female sex. They rob women of all that is amiable and gentle, tender and attractive; they rob her of her innate grace of character and give her nothing in return but masculine bold ness and brazen effrontery. They are habitually preaching about woman's rights and prerogatives and have not a word to say about her duties and responsibilities. They withdraw her from those sacred obligations which properly belong to her sex and fill her with ambition to usurn positions for which neither God nor nature ever intended her. Under the influence of such teachers we find woman especially in higher circles, neglecting her household duties, gadding about, never at peace unless she is in perpetual motion, never at

peace unless she is in perjetual motion, never at ease unless she is in a state of morbid excitement. She never feels at home except when abroad.

"When she is at home the home is frksome to her. She chafes and frats under the restraint and responsibility of domestic life. Her heart is abroad. It is exulting in imagination, in some social triumph or reveiling in some scene of gayery and dissipation. Her afflicted husband comes home, to find it empty or occupied by a woman whose heart is void of affection for him. She is all at ease; thence arise disputes, quarrels, recriminations, estrangements, and the quarrels, recriminations, estrangements, and the last act in the drama is often divorce. I speak the sober truth when I affirm that for the wrecks

the sober truth when I affirm that for the wrecks of families in our country woman has a large share of the responsibility. The remedy for this is found in the teachings of Christ.

"Where will woman find the charter of her rights and dignity? In the Gospel. The Catholic Church, following the teachings of the Gospel and of the epistles of St. Paul, proclaims woman to be the peer of man. 'Ye are all,' says St. Paul, the children of God by faith which is in Christ Jesus. There is neither Jew nor Greek, neither slave nor freeman, there is neither male nor female.' The meaning of the Apostle is this. That in the distribution of his gifts, God makes no distinction between race or condition of life or in the distribution of his gifts. God makes no distinction between race or condition of life or sex. As man and woman are made of the same clay and have the same origin, destined for the same inheritance, so they are equal in dignity, and they should share alike the blessings and prerogatives of domesticitie.

"But it is chiefly by vindicating the sanctity of the marriage bond that the Church has upheld the dignity of the female sex. The holiness and inviolability of marriage is the palladium of woman's honor, while polygamy and divorce would involve her in bondage and degradation. Whatever may have been the Constitutional

would involve her in bondage and degradation. Whatever may have been the Constitutional rights of Mr. Roberts of Utah I think that his exclusion from the House of Representatives was a most righteous act. Had he taken his seat in Congress as a legislator for our common country his presence there would be an insult to our common Christianity, an insult to every Christian woman in the land. It would be construed as a quasi-apology for or as a sanction of polygamy, and would be a fatal step toward woman's moral degradation.

of poygamy, and would be a fatal step toward woman's moral degradation.

"The Church has always maintained the unity and indissolubility of marriage. She has invariably declared that a man can have but one wife, and a woman but one husband, and that the death of one can alone nermit the other to enter into second nuptials. She has upheld this law against the ener achient of temporal sovereigns and the violence of human passions. Innocent III. in the thirteenth century, compelled Philip Augustus of France to take back his lawful wife ingelberge, whom he had repudiated, and to dis-Ingelberga, whom he had repudiated, and to dismiss Agnes, whom he had married. The Pope refused to grant Henry VIII. of England a divorce refused to grant Henry VIII. of England a divorce when he wished to marry Anne Bolevn, but the King easily obtained it from Cranmer, the reformed Archbishop of Canterbury. In the beginning of the present century the most powerful monarch of Europe—Nap deon—tried to force the Pope to grant a divorce to his brother Jerome, who had been married to Miss Patters in of this city by Archbishop Carroll.

"Mother and river when had been in the control of the co

"Mothers and wives, what an immense debt of gratitude you owe to the Christian religion of to-day! You are regarded as the equals and help-mates of your husbands, and not as their slaves, like Asiatic women. If you are the mistresses of your husbands hike the wives of pagan Greece and Rome; if you are the honored queens of the domestic kingdom and not confronted by usurping wives, like Mormon and Mohammedan women, you are indebted for these blessings to the religion of Christ, and especially to the sovereign pontiffs, who have upheld your right against the encroachments of monarchs and the passions of men.

"If woman has been elevated and ennobled by the Gospel, she has not been ungrateful. She deserves eternal gratitude for the blessed influence she has exerted in the family and in society. Not to speak of the grand army of consecrated virgins who devote their lives to the sacred cause of education of charity and religion. Mothers and wives, what an immense debt of

she has exerted in the family and in society. Not to speak of the grand army of ensecrated virgins who devote their lives to the sacred cause of education, of charity and religion, how many thousands of homes there are from which God withholds Hisavenging band on account of some righteous mother, just as Christ showed mercy to the young man led to the tomb on account of the grief and sobbings of his mother, the Widow of Nain? How many brothers buried in a life of sin have been raised to a life of grace by the intercession of a pious sister, as Lazarus was raised from the grave at the entreaties of Mary and Martha?

"Mothers and daughters, you have a sacred mission. You cannot be apostles in the strict sense of the word; you cannot preach the Word of God, for women are commanded by the Anostle to be silent in the church; you cannot be priests, but you are chosen to ofter up in the sacrulce of praise, thanksgiving and sunolication to God. Christian women, let the husband and son on returning home after buffeting with the waves of the world find there a haven of rest. Let the angel with the flaming sword protect and preside over your homes, repelling from them all unhallowed thoughts. For what is a home from which chastity has fled but a deserted temple, from which the spirit of God has departed." from which the spirit of God has departed.

NO OSTEOPATHY IN GLORGIA. Gov. Candler Vetoes a Bill Permitting This System of Medical Practice.

Gov. Candler of Georgia has vetoed a bill passed by the Assembly of that State legalizing the practice of osteopathy in Georgia, and creating a special examining board to pass upon appliance.

The hot, rose-tinted blushes quit his face.
Like retributive music the painful sentence rai And struck her pinky ears with cruci spat.
And struck her pinky ears with cruci spat.
As quietly he sake ther "Am I the only man You ever fired that old consudrum at?" Gov. Candler of Georgia has vetoed a bill passed cants desiring to practice it there. The Medical Record says that the Assembly when it passed the bill also advertised 'The American School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville, Mo." concerning which the Jefferson Circuit Court of Kentucky rendered so notable a decision a few weeks ago. The Record continues:

"For this action Gov. Candler is entitled not only to the thanks of the medical profession, but also to the applause and respect of all good citizens. There are already three of these boards, and any graduate of any 'lawfully chartered medical college' may go before either of them, present his diploma, and be examined. If he is not a graduate of a reputable medical college and cannot pass a satisfactory examination in the usual branches of medical education, he ought not to be licensed to engage in the practice of medicine.

"The fact was proved to the hilt in the Kentucky suit referred to above, that the Kirksville School of Osteopathy in Missouri was not a reputable school in the proper acceptation of that term, and it is more than questionable whether the course of training considered sufficient there could impart to its graduates the medical knowledge necessary to satisfy the requirements of any of the three Georgia medical examining boards.

"The rebuff to osteopathy in Georgia, following so close on the heels of the yet more decisive one in Kentucky, should go far toward strengthening the position of the medical profession throughout the length and breadth of the land. The methods employed by the emissaries of this new science are deserving of the severest reprobation, and must be met by the respectable medical practitioners with the most uncompromising vigor. graduate of any 'lawfully chartered medical

His Civil Question. From the Chicago Daily News. She was the typical gay widow.
"I am looking for number 7," she chirped, gazing up at the doors.
"Husband or room?" inquired the clerk with a ledger under each arm. POEMS WORTH READING

The "Man With the Hoe." Say. Brother to the Ox, stand up, And tell the Poet who Thus calls you names to go to Aitch, And do it p d q.

Your leaning on the hoe is rot; You haven't got a hoe; You have a cultivator which Has steam to make it go.

The emptiness of ages that He tells you he can see Spread on your face is honest sweat And soil of high degree. You're dead to rapture and despair,

You neither hope nor grieve.

He sadly says, and what he says Nobody will believe. For when your wide and waving fields Are rich with wheat and corn.

No happier man than you are then Has ever yet been born. And what a rapture when you swap

A crackajack of pedigree On which it's safe to bet And when you take up politics. Although you make a muss Sometimes, you never cease to hope

A balky horse and get

You'll slay the Octopus. Who loosened and let down your jaw? Lord knows. Whee'er he is, You've tackled him in splendid style And long ago smashed his.

"Whose was the hand," the Poet cries,

It isn't that way now Whose breath blew out the light within Your brain? he also asks. As though he had a contract to

That slanted back your brow?

And you can tell him, if it was,

Perform a thousand tasks. It was an old-time tallow-dip. To blow out which was right. And in the place of it you've got

Say, Brother to the Ox, you're great; And hors and ploughs and things, Like those in last year's bird's nest style, Of which the Poet sings,

Are not your kind. You're up to snuff: You've got the latest fads: And when it comes to showing down. By Zucks! you've got the scads.

You wear good clothes: you've got a house Built on the modern plan, And when your wife and daughters drive, They go behind a span.

In reference to your brotherhood. Whatever may be said. Your herd-book shows conclusively The Ox is thorough bred.

You read the papers day by day, And take the magazines: You wear a dress-suit with the ease You wear your working jeans. And when the Poet writes a verse

That shows you as a lout You buy a copy of his book To help the Poet out. Say, Brother to the Ox, you're fine You do just as you please,

And like a slugger swat the si-

Lence of the centuries. Oh, masters, lords and rulers in All lands and bonds and stocks. You bet you are not in it with This Brother to the Ox. W. J. LAMPTON.

> A Hindoo's Poem. From the Labore Tribune.

Student: Hard is thy lot, poor, unfriendly! Who feels for thy labors? Nobody kindly. Fore er and aye the selfsame task: Days and nights so parallel run; Both new terrors each day unmask, Serving each to each a lesson.

Masters unkind, Inspectors but cruel, And Examiners some relentless hell: Unsympathetic selfish lot,
What thou art now they once have been,
But, wanting love they all forgot,
Their past, and futurity e'en,

Mocks at them their crazy estimation: All on account of self vast complication. Where does pervade the word enough, Nowhere, nowhere, this sphere I ween. Thy lot is east in wide rebuf, No fair no foul beguiles the scene.

From home to school and back again, 'tis clear, Sorry or sad, jet say: "My lot I bear.

But fear not thou the secret thine's.
That c'er revolving wheel fortune,
That worldly weal or woe designs,
Is not perchance subject to moon. Then tell them who, would uncharitable be, "Beware, prepare thy self to follow me."

The Bad Boy. From the Washington Evening Star. His hair is red and tangled, and he has a turned-up nose; His voice is loud and strident, and it never gets repose:
His face is full of freckles, and his ears are shaped like firs,
And a large front tooth is missing, as you'll notice when he grins.
He is like a comic picture, from his toes up to his But his mother calls him "darling" when she tucks him into bed.

She It is he who marks the carpet with the print of And rejoices in a door-bell that is pulled out by the

Who whistles on his fingers till he almost splits your car.
And shocks the various callers with the slang he chanced to hear. He fills the house with tumult and the neighborhood with dread—
But his mother calls him "darling" when she tucks
him into bed.

From the Denver Evening Post

He'd popped the vital question, her answer had been And on his breast was glued her little head.

While through their love-thrilled bosoms the god of rapture rouned.

As swiftly on the happy moments sped.

Then turning up her glances to mingle with h sown. This query at her dail no noe she shoved.

Her accent half a dove coo and half a doubtful moan.

"Am I the only girl you ever loved?" He swallowed a lump that arose in his neck, the face wore a second-hand blush. Bit voice seemed a sad, unavailable wreck, Refusing to banish the bush. And into her eyes came a flicker of pain, Her lips pursed in questioning pout, And quickly she firrd the same query again, Her bosom all riddled with doubt.

Then came an inspiration like lightning from the

His heart retreated to its usual place. He sent his counter glances deep down into he

She snuggled again awful close to his breast:
The heat of her blushes he feit
Clear through his shirt front and reversible vest
Till he thought they would blister his pelt.
And he grinned like a fined from adown the dark
stairs.
Where the red fire unquenchably burns.
And they handled their subsequent sparking affairs
Without going behind the returns.

Taking Time by the Forelock. From the Chica o Times-Herald. The tailor, while midwinter winds

Blow cold across the fen.
Ges in the checks and things they weave To make spring suits for men;
The hatter, when the snow lies deep
Upon the dreary flats.
Goes forth to buy next summer's crop
Of gentlemen's straw hats.

The dry goods man, when wild winds sweep Across the cheerless dune, Gets in the siry, gausy things That women wear in June; The bard, when pipes are frozen, sings Of flowers and verdant scenes and shady woodland stretches for The summer magazines.

From the I enver Evening Post. The houselady in her anger said
To the chamberlady. "I'll break your head
For breaking that urn I prized so high."
And the chamberlady said. "Twasn't I!
'Twas the cooklady broke it!" but she denied
The soft impeachment; was satisfied
'Twas he washlady did it, and she, in turn,
Averred that the scrublady broke the urn.
And there they wrangled and stamped their Averred that the scrublady broke the urn. And there they wrangled and stamped their feet Till the old begastrady across the street Told the peanutlady and lady who was selling apples a nick for two That the ladies engaged in the noisy fray Behaved in a quite unladylike way. And the colored ragledy from garbage bar'l Remarked: "It's scan'lous way ladies 'il quar'll'

Ladies All.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. What is meant by the "right of search": when, where and how has a belligerent the "right" to stop and search the vessel of a neutral? 2. If arms or nuntitions of war are found what are the "rights" of captor? 3. Have neutrals the "right to ship arms munitions or mules, and has atther "right" of captor? 3, Have neutrals the "right" to ship arms, munitions or mules, and has either beligerent the "right" of capture and confacation? No reference is had to a blockade runner seeking to enter a blockaded beligerent port. 4. Is a neutral vessel, from a neutral port to a neutral port, ontaining or supposed to contain arms, munitions or mules, subject to stoppage and the right of search? 5. If food and flour be subject to capture, has a neutral the "right" to allow mules to be shipped to a beligerent?

(B. B. D.)

1. The right of a beligerent to stop and avainable.

1. The right of a belligerent to stop and examine

vessel prove to be a neutral, trading between neutral ports, the right to search is ended for the being, so far as that vessel is concerned, 2. If the cargo's "ultimet destination" is the enemy, it may be seized, together with the vessel. This question is not settled definitively; the "Peterhoff case" is a leading case. 3. Citizens have such right; the belligerent has the right of capture. 4. Yes: but not to sezure. Only recently Great Britain attempted to seize vessels bound to Delagoa Bay, a neutral port, because they carried such car goes; but, on second thoughts, decided not to do so 5. Food and flour are not, ipso facto, contraband of war. Subjects of neutral powers may ship anything they choose; but their shipments, if contraband, are liable to be seized. The whole matter of trading commercially with belligerents; the crime is in

About five years ago you had an article on the onestion as to whether fills Wheeler Wheex or Mr Joyce was the author of the poem beginning "laugh and the world laughs with you." I would like to know if the question has ever been settled. Dr. H. A Parr of West Thirty-fourth street informed me that George D. Prenice, formed editor of the Louisville Pourex, stated that he had seen and heard the poem "before the war." W. T. M. Eth. Wheeler Wilder weater it. Joyce mayer claimed Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote it; Joyce nover claimed it, and Prentice probably was mistaken.

1. Is Thomas Nast, the famous cartoonist and artist, dead? If so, when did he die? 2, 1 see that artist deal? If so, when did he die? 2. I see that the newspapers mention the great print donne as Mile. Calve and Mme. Calve. Which is she? In other words, is she a married or single woman? 3. Is the munimy the actual remains of Ceopatra in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art? R. D.

1. Thomas Nast is not deal. 2. Calvé has been married. 3. It is not. We doubt that Cleopatra was embalmed. Be good enough to give me an idea of the banking facilities in the Philippines; also, who or what institutions do the banking business in Manila, J. B. W.

The Philippine report names three banks in Manila, -two of them English, the Hong Kong and Shang-hai bank and the Chartered Fank of India, Australia and China; and one Spanish, the Banca Filipino-

A great many people say: "The Sermon on the Mount." Is that correct?

A. F.
The heading of St. Matthew, chapter v., is: 'Christ beginneth his sermon in the mount." The first verse begins: "And seeing the multitudes He went up into a mountain." It should be: "The sermon in the mount."

Did people walk across the East River on the ice after the blizzard of March, 1888: F. O. e between S and O A. M., Tuesday, March 13, 1888 the day after the blizzardy

Will you kindly tell me the full names of Mme. Is Berri. Mile, de Valois and Mile, de Chartres, laughters of Philip. Ducd'Orleans, Regent of France lauring the minority of Louis XV.?

B. E. S. Marie Louise Elizabeth d'Orleans, Duchesse de Berri; Louise Adelaide, Mile. de Chartres; Charlotte Aglaë, Mlle. de Valois.

Can you give me some of the details of the life of Clovis, particularly his baptism? R. J. A. W. Clovis or Hlodwig was born in 485; became King ried Clotilde, niece of the King of Burgundy. She was a Christian. After being repulsed at the battle of Tolbiac, in 498, Clovis vowed to become a Christian if he defeated his enemies. He succeeded, and kept his vow, and was baptized by Remi, Archbishop of Rheims. He was victorious over the Visigoths near Poitiers, and disposed by murder of his many "little

kings." He died 511.

How, and by whom are the internal revenue stamps printed on bank checks? W. R. F.

1. Has Great Britain ever won a war against a nation of white men without the aid of an ally? 2. How can recruits or supplies reach the Boers by ship? S. B. R. 1. Not since the Dutch wars of 16d1-65. 2. Through

Delagoa Bay. When last in St. Patrick's Cathedral New York, about three years ago. I saw a Cardinal's hat suspended from the ceiling over the high altar.

J. L. DE W.

ould you kindly give me the words sung to the Russian National Anthem commencing, "Salvet corone," I have never seen the words written and do not know whether they are Russian or Latin, and write them as they sounded according to ear) having heard them only sung.

D. N.

"The Life of Captain Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy of the American Revolution," referred to by your correspondent, was written by I. W. Stuart, and published by F. A. Brown in 1854, The work was from the press of Case, Tiffany & Co. C. F. C.

F. C. S .- The German Emperor has decided that the twentieth century began on Jan 1 of this year, and official Germany has to accept his decision.

H. '. Ward-Only first-class burghers can vote for the Ire ident of the Transvaal and for members of carding trumps, but he might insist on it if he the First Chamber of the Parliament. Second-class burghers vote only for members of the Second Chamber.

P. Foy-This year is not a leap year. Centurial years, those which end a century, are not leap years unless they are divisible by 400, without a remain der. Thus 1900 is not a leap year, but 2000 will be.

A. R. N.-In a | honograph the vibrations of the which marks the recording cylinder. When the cylinder is used the metal point follows the indentations, and affects the disphragm from the other side, causing it to vibrate precisely as it had vibrated when first used. The vibrations make a

sound, which is the same as that first made, A. Mihowich.-Lussin or Lessini is an island off the coast of Dalmatia, in the bay of Quarnero, belonging to Aust is. It is about three miles wide and nineteen miles long, with a population of less than 10,000. Some ships are built at Lossini Piccolo, its principal town; and there are farms and

vineyards on the island. J. F. Hall .- According to the census of 1890 the persons engaged in sgriculture, fishing and mining formed 39.65 per cent. of all persons engaged in gainful occupations, or about 13.57 per cent. of the total popula ion.

W. P.-In THE SUN of Dec. 10, 1899, the proper rule for wearing a "Tuxedo coat" or dinner coat, was to nothing. set forth. Such a coat is not "full dress;" therefore, it should not be worn where ladies are present, unless they are the wearer's family, at home. It should not be worn with a white tie. Prentice.-The Hudson River night boat Adiron-

tack is 388 feet long. 50 feet broad, and draws 12 feet; her tonnage is 2,849. The Fall River steamer Puriton is 403 feet long, 52% feet broad, draws 18 feet, and has a capacity of 8,075 tons. Naval Station, Newport-John Wanamaker is said to have paid more than \$2,000,000 for the stock of

Hilton, Hughes & Co. and the good will of the

Emperor of Mexico, was shot at Queretare on June 19, 1867; with him were shot Gens. Miramon and

Mejia. Pairick Brothers-Crude gutta percha is subject to no duty; golf balls are subject to a duty of 85 per cent., as manufactures of gutta percha.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Cassino. B. G. says: There are on the table a 3, 6 and 8, when A puts an ace on them and announces "two nines." B wants to put another ace on one of these nines and call it a ten. A says he cannot.

A is right. Only one card at a time can be played from the hand, so it is obvious that B cannot make A's build into two tens, and as it is against the rules to split a build, B cannot interfere with the two nines in any way, but must take them in with another nine or let them alone.

Cribbage, H. S. says: In a four-handed game to play first, the cards fall; 6, 5, 4, 5. After C I played the 4 and begged the run bannoune d a ond run with the a wond 5. This is d spated. There is no second run, because if the cards are laid out in the order in which they were played it will be found that a duplicate five is reached before we get to the six, which is the card necessary to com-

S. I. asks the value of four sevens with an ace turned up for a starter. The easiest way to count such hands as these is to lay out the four carls of equal value in a square, when it will readily be seen that each side of the square will make a different pair and the two diagonals will make two more pairs, so that there are six different ways in which we may make a pair of sevens without the same two cards coming together again. It is also obvious that each of these six pairs can be combine I with the starter to make a fifteen, so that the hand is worth twenty-four.

J. D. S. says: In a two-handed game, A to play first, the rank fail in the following order: 3, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 2. What is the proper pegging for each side? B pegs four holes when he plays the first dence. then A pegs five holes for another run, and B takes last card.

T. F. M. savs: In a four-handed game, A begins with a 7, B plays a 4, C a 6 and D a 5, pegging a run of four. A says "got" and B plays anoth; 4, gets a go and pegs four holes. C calls muggin; on B and sais he should have pegged five holes, as he had a run of four and a go. C is wron; B's run must stop when he reaches the duplicate 4, played by himself in the first place.

Tais shuts out the 7 and makes the run 4, 5, 6 only. J. S. H. says: In a two-handed game the 3, 4 and 5 made a run of three for the fire player, which he perged. The second player then laid down another 5 and announced a double run of three and a pair eight heles is this right?

Dice. E. J. K. asks: Which is the higher throw three o's and a pair of 5's, or three 6's and a pair In the East the 6 full on aces is the better throw, because aces are high. In the West aces are low. F. L. sends the same question with the additional statement that it was agreed before the game that aces were to be high.

No. Sequences made in play must always be single.

Euchre. E. F. S. says: Four persons are playing railroad, A.B partners against Y.Z. Z deals, A passes and Y assists. Ec. ore Z has discarded, A leads, and then Z calls for Y's best to play alone. A insists that by leading before Z discarded he prevented the lone hand.

The whole proceeding is irregular. In the first place, no one but the maker of the trump, in this case Y, can play alone. Modern rules compel an assisting hand to play alone, but this is still largely a matter of agreement and is confined to progressive Several hundred persons crossed the river on the games. The only effect of A's leading before Z had discarded would be to permit Z to amend his discard without giving A the privilege of taking back the card led. See Law 18, page 252 of "Foster's Hoyle."

T. N. J. says: In a progressive game there are two prizes for men. A and B have won ten games each, while three others have won nine cach. A and B cut for it and A wins. Do the three players with nine games each new cut for the second prize? No. The first and second prizes were won by A and B and they cut for the choice. As A won the

choice he could take either, and might select the

second prize if he liked it better than the first and B

would take the other. The three men with nine games each are not in it. F. F. McL says: In our club it is the rule in progressive games that if the trump has been turned before the bell rings the hand shall be played out. I deals and turns a trump. All pass and Z turns it down, and just then the bell rings. A-B say there is no trump turned and the hand must be abandoned.

The spirit of the rule evidently is, that after the trump has been turned the hand shall be played. ate Army which seemed improbable, but

to rules they must be stated in advance. If a player bursts at pin pool that does not bar him from win ning the game with a ramps on the next shot. Forty-five, T. F. M. says: B deals and turns the see of hearts, but has no other heart in his hand. His opponent leads the six of hearts. Can Brenege? Yes. The three highest trumps, which in this case

would be the five, jack and ace of hearts, have the privilege of reneging when an inferior trump is led, if there is no smaller trump in the hand; but if the player holds a smaller trump with any of the privileged ones he must follow suit when trumps are Cinch. J. J. says: Clubs are trumps and C holds four, two of which are the trey and four. He as-serts the right to discard these and draw two cards. Is this correct? It is usually the rule that no one but the dealer

conceive any advantage that C would have by dischose. Shuffling. A. D. T. says that in agame of straight whist the dealer offered the pack to be cut without blaving shuffled it and insisted that there was no law to compel him to shuffle the cards if he did not choose to do so. attacach he almitted that any other player might assert the right to shuffle them. Is this right?

can discard trumps, and then only when he has

more than six after robbing the deck. If C was not

other player at the table would have the privilege of

taking in the trumps he discarded. It is difficult to

the dealer he would have to discard face up and an

The laws of the American Whist League state tha before every deal the cards must be shuffled and that when two packs are used it is the duty of the d aler's partner to shuffle the still pack for his right hand adversary's next deal. When one pack is used

Pinochle. R. R. k. says: In a two-handed game after A had taken in four or five tricks he thought he had enough with his moles, to put him out, but before calling the game he turned over his tricks to be sure of it. B says that such action on A's part forfeits the game, as A is allowed to go back only one trick. B cannot take the game, the penalty being that A

the dealer must shuffle it himself.

loses all his count for points taken in in the tricks that deal, and can score only his melds. W. F. G. says: In a four-handed game it was agreed that the first man out should take the money and the low man should pay for the drinks. Presently A called game, but on counting his tricks it was found that he was not out. D went out on the ded and B was low man, but he says A should pay for the drinks.

B is right. By his erroneous assertion A loses all

poker. R. R. says: Six mon are playing. A stands par and B is the only player that calls him. A says full hand, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing full hand, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing a king of the says and b says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing a king of the says and b says "that's good," throwing a king of the says "that's good," throwing a king of the says that a good, it has been down his heard, and B says "that's good," throwing a king of the says a says that he did not hold a full heard, he had not hold a full heard, he had not missed the says a says that he did not hold a full heard, he had not missed the says a says that he did not hold a full heard, he had not missed the says a says a

B has no remedy because he is equally at fault himself. The rules of the game require all hands in the call to be shown to the board and the best poker hand wins. When B called A he should have laid down his hand face up, and not thrown it in the discards until he was sure he was beaten.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

In one of the recent auction sales of pictures a painting by a well-known artist sold for \$10. a price which did not cover the cost of framing. The owner of the collection had paid \$250 for this picture five or six years ago. It was a small pleture beautifully executed, but the subject of it did not happen to appeal to the taste of the bidders. Several large pictures which had cost him from \$1,200 to \$1,500 each sold for over \$2,000 apiece. When he came to ount up the proceeds of the sale, however, he found that they fell far short of what he had paid for the pictures when he collected them. This man is an export in the values of pictures and he has not missed a sale for more than twenty years. In speaking of the uncertwenty years. In speaking of the uncertainties of an auction he said: "I have heard of people who made collections of pictures for profit, but my experience has been the reverse. I began collecting a good many years ago, and I bought my pictures cheaply. I thought that if I ever wanted to sell them that I could dispose of them at auction for more than they cost me. A few of my more yaluable pictures did sell for more than I paid for them, but in almost every case the other pictures showed a loss. It seems to be largely a question of luck. In my said the American artists brought poor prices, and in the said which followed mine they brought the best prices." One artist, whose work has been bring in high prices for the past three years, could find very little market for his pictures before that time although his fellow artists praised them. He painted thirty pictures live years ago which he sold to an acquaintance for less than \$390. The purchaser did not want them and he only took them to assist the artist. The following year a collector, who has done much for American artists, purchased one of this artist's pictures for \$1,000 and it was exhibited in several clubs with the purchaser's collection. The artist found a good demand for his pictures after this, and judg ag from the prices which they have brought in recent auctions, the thirty pictures which he sold for \$300 five years ago are now worth very nearly that much apiece.

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, who has successtainties of an auction he said: "I have

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, who has successully combined politics and poetry for nearly sixty years, has devoted more energy and time to defending his authorship of "Ben Bolt" than he did in writing it, and now the Missouri newspapers have forced him to take up the eudgels again. Although Dr. English is now more than four score years old he is still an active man. Shortly after "Trilby" revived interest in "Ben Bolt" Dr. English was the guest of the late H. C. Bunner at one of the annual dinners of the Cloister Club and on that occasion, in response to a general request, Dr. English told the history of "Ben Bolt" and how he happened to write it. He referred to the claims to its authorship which were made in behalf of several men, among whom was Nelson Kneass. A Kansas City paper now proposes to erect a monument in memory of Kneass because he wrote "Ben Bolt." Dr. English said at the Cloister Club that the verses were originally published in the New York Mirror of Sept. 2, 1843, with the signature, T. D. E. Three years later Kneass, a tenor singer, adapted the words to an old German melody and sang them all over the United States. So far as Dr. English knows, Kneass never claimed to be the author of "Ben Bolt," but after he died in Missouri in 1862, the people of Chillicothe, where he was buried, placed a stone at his grave describing him as the author of "Ben Bolt." The Kansas City paper thinks that this rough stone should now be replaced by a monument appropriate to the memory of the author of such a popular annual dinners of the Cloister Club and on that now be replaced by a monument appropriate to the memory of the author of such a popular song and Dr English very naturally says that the suggestion is absurd. Dr. English lives in Newark, N. J., and he occasionally comes to New York for a dinner, but he objects seriously to being asked to talk about "Bea Belt." to being asked to talk about "Ben Bolt.

THE SUN republished on Sunday a letter

alleged to have been written by "Col. Lamar Bontaine," late of the Confederate Army. describing Barbara Frietchie as he saw her when he rode into Frederick, and from the fact that he asserts that Gen. Joubert, now of the Boer Army, was with him on this occasion. it may be assumed that "Col. Lamar Bontaine" is also "Col. Lamar Fontaine" on occasions. The latter was credited with a serious story How, and by whom are the internal revenue stamps printed on bank cheeks. In each city a printer suppointed by the Internal Revenue Bureau, who gives bonds, and charges semething for impressing the stamp on the cheeks. The stamped cheeks may be bought from this printer, and made up in books by any stationer.

Will you explain the difference between heavy and light artillery is the artillery need in fort; it is fixed permanently in place. Light artillery is the from one place to another. It is of several kinds. Siege artillery, which is a connecting link between heavy and light artillery in field mortars, field artillery, and mountain artillery. In all light artillery the guiners ride on the guiners ride on the guiners are nounted on horses.

I. Is it time that many famous authors spell incorrectly? If so, or whom was it particularly characteristic? 2. I have read thoroughly the principal standard works—shakespeare. Dicken. Scott. Thackers, Elist, Bulwer, &c., and would value your advice as to which useful and instructive books abould not know; Jane A maintenance and others.

I. Has Great Britain ever won a war against a natothers.

I. Has Great Britain ever won a war arainst a natothers.

I. Has Great Britain ever won a war arainst a natothers.

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I. Has Great Britain ever won a war arainst a natothers.

II has been turned the hand dan the play must be functional to the play of the hand, and the play must be functional to the play of the hand, and the play must be functionally must be played by the principal size of the play of the hand, and the play must be functionally must be played by the principal size of the play of the hand, and the play must be functionally must be about Joubert's services with the Confederthe Colonel must have been ubiquitous. When-ever a dispute has arisen regarding any action in the war, "Col. Fontaine" has come to the front with a letter describing his own observa-tions on the field. The letter on the real Bar-bara Frietchie signed "Col. Lamar Bontaine," however, is so broad in its humor that it should end the usefulness of the Colonel as a settler of disputed points in Confederate history.

A man who has attempted to discover the origin of some of the East Side slang which sounds absolutely meaningless said last week: "I have found a bit of slang for which I can's account. There are a dozen or more small boys, most of them newsies, who occasionally attend a school where I go. Their regular hangout is an old house which they call Blank's Boot. Blank, whose name is very different, does or did rent this house, but I can't see why it should be called a 'boot. These boys camp on the top floor which is only partially protected by the remnants of a roof. The centre of this room on the top floor is open to the sky, and occasionally in cold weather the boys who hang out there build a bonfire to keep warm. The building stands on Cherry Hill and it has been known for years as Blank's Boot. I asked several boys why it is called a 'boot,' and each one replied that it was called that because that was its name. There is nothing in the shape of the building or the room on the top floor to suggest a boot. The term Ink Pot as applied to some of the Cherry Hill houses is expressive, but I never have heard a satisfactory explanation of its origin." they call Blank's Boot, Blank, whose name tory explanation of its origin.

Travellers on the Madison avenue electric cars have been interested during the last month by the fact that the cars bound north all stop at the downtown side of Fiftieth street as well as on the uptown side of the street. as well as on the uptown side of the street.

Usually cars stop on the downtown side of streets only when there is a cross-town line through them. But there is no cross-town line in Fiftieth street. A passenger asked the conductor of a car why the unusual stop was made.

"Well," said the conductor, "the company's friendly to Tammany and it makes it easier for the Tammany men on their way to the Democratic Club. That's the reason. Step lively, please." lively, please.'

His Excellency Wu Ting Fang. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from China to the United States, has twice within a fortnight enlivened public dinners in this city by frank expressions of his views. It was pleasing to many that in his bland way the B is right. By his erroneous assertion A loses all his interest in the game, and practically goes back to nothing.

F. M. S. says: In a game in which it was agreed that the player with the highest score at the end of four deals should win, it was discovered on the last deal and next to the last draw that there were not the right number of cards in the stock and that the dealer heid thirteen cards. B having the right number of cards in the stock and that the many cards, and it is impossible to say how or when the error occurred, his a liversary may either demand a fresh deal or may compel him to play without dealer heid thirteen cards, B having the right number of cards in his hand is reduced to twelve. If B insists on a misdeal, A must allow it.

Poker, R. R. says: Six mon are playing. A stands pat and B is the only player that calls him. A saysfull hand, and B says "that's good," threwing the configuration of things he says, which would suffice that the things he says, which would suffice of the said with a truly comeal affectation of hundlity that he was greatly embarrassed to a demonstration of the fact that the Chinese have sik factories.

Hon. Mr. Wu saw fit to take a polite fall out of the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff at the Silk Association's banquet on Thursday night. The sociation's banque Hon. Mr. Wu saw tit to take a polite fall out of The Hon, Mr. Wu's tact as a speaker is so consummate that it is impossible for any one to take offence at things he says, which would come with a very ugly sound from the lips of a foreign representative under ordinary conditions. Perhaps, too, his gorgeous scarlet, gold-embroidered tunic with the purple sieeves has something to do with it.

Sufficient Reason.

From the Detroit Free Press. Fannie—If you are so positive that Harry loves you, why, for goodness sake, don't you accept him, and get married?

Jane—He won't ask me.